

Clothing for the People.

Quality is the Test of Cheapness

ECHLIN & FOOTE,
West Milwaukee Street
are now receiving their

NEW SPRING GOODS
Comprising all the latest styles of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
and
VESTINGS

To which they invite the attention of the public. **WIS.**
INCREASED FACILITIES
we are now prepared to
Manufacture Garments to Order
in a manner that cannot
FAIL TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMER
OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOOD
is Unusually Large, consisting of every article necessary for a complete outfit. mar2136t

NEW FIRM

NEW GOODS.

NEW PRICES

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name of

OTTMAN & BLANOT,

and opened in

RICHARDSON'S BLOCK,

Main Street, - - - Janesville
the best stock of
Boots & Shoes
AND
HATS & CAPS

ever brought into Wisconsin, and which they will sell
Such Low Prices
as have never been known in Janesville.

THESE ARE INDISPUTABLE FACTS
and we challenge the closest examination, confident that such an examination will prove the truth of what we assert.

The goods were bought directly from the manufacturers, and are the

BEST. CUSTOM. WORK
to be found in the market. They have been selected

In connection with our Salesroom, we have established a

A MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

and engaged a superior foreman who will employ not only experienced and good workmen. We intend make our work in this department

Superior to Anything
ever before got up in this city.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods, confident that we can offer

BETTER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than any other traders or manufacturers in this section of the state.

All sales exclusively for cash, and in every instance the

Lowest Price will be fixed
upon every article offered by us.
GEORGE L. OTTMAN
STUDEN BLANCHARD
Janesville, April 11th, 1861. spldwa

New Goods
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIME

TO TRAVEL
our Boots and Rubbers
Cheap for the purpose of
the season.

WANDERWARTH

Ho! Ye Citizens
PREPARE
to receive
Shoes to the
Lamb



CORNELIUS

VANDERWAERF
HAS just received a New and Splendid Stock
Boots and Shoes,
bought a Great Reduction from former purchase,
consequence of the unsettled state of the country, &
unhappiness at the east, not expecting a very heavy so-
on, therefore willing to sell their goods to west-
ern dealers at prices that will enable us to sell our
own a better article for

LESS MONEY
than ever offered before. To satisfy yourselves call

Ladies' plain Serge,	Congress heel Gaiters,	1.25 worth
" " " " "	" " " " "	1.00 "
" " " " "	" " " " "	50 "
" " " " "	" " " " "	50 "
Mens doublesoles, home made,	2 1/2" x 1 1/2" Slip Boots,	5.00 "
" " " " "	" " " " "	4.00 "
" " " " "	" " " " "	4.00 "
" " " " "	" " " " "	4.00 "
Boys	" " " " "	4.00 "
" " " " "	" " " " "	4.00 "
Mens' home made Calf Boots,	" " " " "	4.00 "

Associate with a large lot of the different kind
work for men, women and girls wear,
with these Indulgences, the citizens of Jacksonville
vicinity can not fail to their interest to call and examine
the goods, the prices and the quality.

— Please remember that the place to buy a
Boots and Shoes Cheap is at—

C. VANDERWATER
randomly No. 2, Myers Block, Jacksonville, W

House and Lot for Sale.

Lot in block 7 in Palmer & Suberland's addition.
This excellent lot and good frame house will
sell cheap. Terms easy. Inquire at the office of
BANKERS SLOAN PATTON & BAILEY

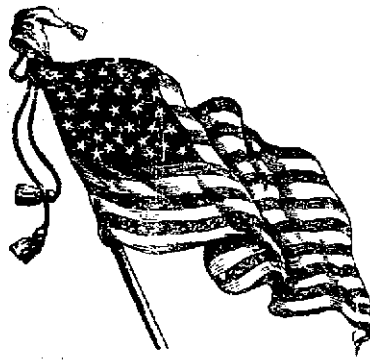
Broken Money Bought.

THE highest price paid, in cash, for Wisconsin
Illinois' distressed currency.

Gold and Silver for Sale.
apdofit. MCKEY & BRO.

SYRUPS, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, White Fish, Tea,
MacKerel, Codfish, Fresh Butter and all other Groceries at
curies at COLWELL & CO'S

NATIONAL FLAGS!
For sale by McKey & Bro. We keep constantly
hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes
flags of the several fabrics. MCKEY & BRO.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Railroads and the Banks.

The Milwaukee papers, in behalf of the banks, have attempted to cast the blame of the recent currency troubles upon the railroads. The following letter shows how the Milwaukee banks served the manager of the Racine road. Doubtless others would have been treated in the same way, if they continued to take the bankers' list, especially those roads whose head-quarters are not in Milwaukee.

This letter of Mr. Thompson is evidence that there was an agreement, understanding or conspiracy among the Milwaukee bankers, four days before they violated their pledge by throwing out the ten banks, that they would do this; and hence they had no exchange to sell to Mr. Thompson on Tuesday the 18th. Between this time and Saturday the 22d, they were probably paying out the bills of the discredited ten banks and on the last day named they were prepared to throw them out, having in the mean time got rid of all they had. Having put off selling exchange to Mr. Thompson until that time, they were then prepared to sell exchange to him for ten per cent premium, rejecting all the bills of the ten banks, in his package, amounting, as he says, to \$2,344. Can any thing be more heartless and dishonorable than this transaction with Mr. Thompson? He was doing all he could on his road to uphold the arrangement to sustain the bankers' list, and yet up to the last minute they allowed him to go on taking currency that they knew would soon be discredited by themselves.

As soon as the excitement commenced, growing out of their most unpardonable breach of faith, the presses in their interest commenced abusing the railroads for not sustaining the bankers, and endeavoring to excuse the want of common honesty, exhibited by the banks, by casting the blame upon certain railroads. If other railroad managers were treated by them as Mr. Thompson was when he first applied for exchange, and we presume they were, it was excuse enough to stop receiving the currency on their list. The wonder is that he did not refuse to take their money on the 18th, instead of continuing to receive it until the 22d, the day when the ten banks were thrown out.

We publish below Mr. Thompson's letter of explanation of his dealings with the Milwaukee bankers, from the 18th of June to the 22d, and we think his letter is conclusive evidence of premeditated deception and fraud on the part of the Milwaukee bankers, engaged in upholding what is called the bankers' list. We are quite satisfied that it was only a scheme on their part to palm upon the people the poor currency which had accumulated upon their hands.

RACINE, June 24, 1861.
EDITOR SENTINEL.—As the bankers of Milwaukee cast the blame of discrediting the currency partly upon the railroads, I claim to be published as an exception.

On the 18th inst. I went to Milwaukee with \$12,000 current money, and could buy neither gold nor exchange for it. I wrote on the 19th to a Milwaukee banker in the following terms:

"I left a package with you yesterday containing \$9,000 current Wisconsin money, which I am anxious to convert into gold or eastern exchange. If you can aid me in the matter, I shall be much obliged by your doing so. I am willing that you should pay ten per cent, if it cannot be procured for less. I would come up and see you, but I am obliged to go west this afternoon. I may mention that I am doing all I can to sustain the currency, and by the banker's convention, by receiving it freely at par, not only in this state but in Illinois. If I give up taking it, it will be generally thrown out from here to New York. I cannot continue taking it unless I can arrange to convert part of it into gold or exchange, and I don't know any way of making such arrangement unless you can help me. If the list cannot be upheld it appears to me it will be a great calamity to the business of the state. Please advise me what can be done."

On the 20th I telegraphed from Janesville, to know what could be done, and received answer: "Exchange can be had on your terms. Give instructions about sending." I answered, by telegraph, with instructions. On Saturday, the 22d, I received exchange for \$6,050, for which I was charged ten per cent, and \$2,344 in bills of the bankers' list, selected from my package of \$9,000, was rejected. On Saturday afternoon, when I received intelligence that the broken banks were thrown out, I continued to take the money.

You will see from the above that the bankers virtually had thrown out the broken bank issues on the 18th, and that this railroad did not do so until Saturday afternoon, the 22d, after they were thrown out by the banks openly.

G. A. THOMPSON,
Gen. Manager Rac. & Miss. R. R.

OSASCO.—A meeting at Albany, Oregon, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of uniting the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the democratic party, proved a total failure, the Douglas men refusing to take part in it.

Gov. Whitaker's address to the people of Oregon, sympathizing with the secessionists, meets with but little favor among the people.

Col. Wm. H. Wallace has been nominated as the republican candidate for delegate to congress from Washington Territory.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—It is now definitely settled that nine of the ten congressmen elected in Kentucky last week, are Union men. The members elect are as follows:

- 1.—D. C. Burnett, seceder.
- 2.—J. S. Jackson, Union.
- 3.—Henry Grider, Union.
- 4.—Aaron Harding, Union.
- 5.—C. A. Wickliffe, Union.
- 6.—Geo. W. Dunlap, Union.
- 7.—Robert Mallory, Union.
- 8.—J. C. Crittenden, Union.
- 9.—W. H. Wadsworth, Union.
- 10.—J. W. Menzies, Union.

The city of Lexington, Ky., the residence of the traitor, John C. Breckinridge, gave five hundred and fifty Union majority, and the county rebuked secession by over a thousand majority.

This Burnett, from the first district, is the man who declared, when he was nominated, that "if he could take his seat with honor to his constituency, and if he could be useful, he would enter the halls of congress in July next. If he did so, it was his firm determination to arraign the traitor Lincoln at the bar of his country for treason, and if, in his endeavors to bring the usurper to justice, he should lose his life, he expected that Kentuckians would avenge his death."

We "guess" the mild representative from the first district will conclude he is not wanted at Washington, and will stay at home to save his brave constituents the task of avenging his death. So surely as he redeems his promise to "arraign the traitor Lincoln," he will feel around his neck the pressure of a leading article of production in Kentucky—viz: hemp.

THE CITY ITSELF AGAIN.—The excited, feverish and uncertain feeling of Wednesday disappeared by yesterday morning, and the city returned to its ordinary character in all respects. We have some doubt whether there has been any danger whatever since the mob was quelled on Monday afternoon; but, whether there has been or not, none seems to be now apprehended, and we feel quite certain that there is no occasion for further apprehension. Never was a more senseless and unreasonable proceeding than that of the mob on Monday. We have great doubt whether it was premeditated, and are quite confident that danger ceased the moment the mob were restrained long enough to think of what they were doing, and how expeditiously useless it was, either for the purpose of protection or revenge.

Several lessons may be learned of advantage to our citizens, the chief lesson of which is, that the faith and honor of men upon whose faith and honor the interests of the city chiefly rest should be very carefully pledged and very faithfully kept.—*Milwaukee Sentinel of Friday morning.*

The last remark of the Sentinel is "sound." If bankers and business men desire the confidence of the community, they must be honorable and faithful to their pledges.

Ex-Governor Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, has declined the tender of a Brigadier-Generalship in the army, on the ground that he does not consider himself qualified to fulfill the duties of the station.—*Washington item.*

That's sensible and right. We wish that certain ambitious civilians, having no military experience, who are seeking such positions, could be inspired by so honorable a motive.

THE BENEFITS OF PROMPT ACTION.—When the rebels in Missouri had furnished the necessary provocations, General Lyon pitched into them, and without halting or hesitating, has been scattering them in all directions. The effects of his action are thus stated in the St. Louis papers:

"Those who have been wavering in their fidelity to the government, are now standing in their faith, while those who have been only 'moderate secessionists,' are secessionists no longer. The mayor of Lexington, following the lead of the governor, has fled to parts unknown, and for his successor a decided Union man has been chosen."

It is now thought that Gen. Lyon will proceed to the southwest, where, in conjunction with Col. Seigie's command at Springfield, he will offer battle to Ben. McCulloch, or any other rebel who may present himself. Another capture of secessionists, with arms and ammunition, was made at Liberty on the 18th inst.

EASTERN CURRENCY.—The Chicago Journal says that the country and city are being flooded with Indiana Free Bank, and Pennsylvania Red Dog currency, which is already at a discount of 50 per cent for exchange.

No sooner do the people get rid of one swarm of currency bloodsuckers than a more hungry crew appears. What shall be done with them? Touch them not. Drive them off by letting them alone severely Eastern banks that expand their currency westward in these times, confess their knavery by the act.

How IT HAPPENED.—The election in Baltimore was, contrary to all expectations, a quiet and orderly one. It happened in this way. Previous to the election, Gen. Banks addressed a note to the mayor, stating that he had detailed a force to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining public order, that he had instructed it to be vigilant and prompt, and to make his orders effective he had given each man forty rounds of ball cartridge. The mayor and Marshal Kane appeared to understand that "last remark."

How THEY COMPROMISED IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat is full of aqua-forts, and is not at all disposed to any milk-sop compromise. The last number reaching us contains the following, to which we say Amen and Amen.

It is true, however, that a meeting has been held in this city, composed of Union men and secessionists, and these kindred topics have been discussed. We forbear now to mention names, but will do so if it becomes necessary. We tell the Union men engaged in this little arrangement that it must stop at once. Secessionism is a crime, a black and damnable crime, and its doers are traitors and enemies of the state and of the Union. The more loved war and been beaten. They must retire, give way to honest men—no compromise is ever more to be made with them. Let it be understood. They have no lot or part in the new government of Missouri. They are not to be consulted—nor will their intervention be tolerated.

If it be true that a committee has been appointed to wait on Gen. Lyon or Gen. McClellan with any such disgraceful proposition, we certainly believe and expect that the committee will be arrested for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 28. Additional to Mathias Point Affair.—It appears that the federal force landed at the Point was only 35 men who all day yesterday were creating a battery on the Point. While returning to their boats, the men were fired upon by the rebels, 600 strong, who ceased. The fight lasted about half an hour, U. S. steamers Freeborn and Pawnee taking a part in the engagement. Four of our men were wounded, one mortally. Fifteen balls were shot in the flag, but Williams, who held it, continued to wave it. In the evening the boats of the steamers were riddled with bullets. It is reported that 2000 rebels were close at hand to support the attacking party. It is believed the shells thrown by the Pawnee inflicted serious loss. The Freeborn retreated to Aquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, June 28. It is understood that the President's message will take firm ground against peace with the rebels until they acknowledge the authority of the government.

The atrocious conduct of the Virginia convention, outlawing all citizens of that state who may take seats in the federal congress, determines the government to sanction severe measures against the leaders of the rebellion.

Marshall Kane's arrest will be followed by severe measures, if any symptoms of revolt appear.

It is reported that General Lee is disgusted at being superseded by Beauregard and others.

Submarine telegraph is being laid from Monroe to Newport News Point.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28. The missing Lieutenant and Captain of Zouaves arrived at camp safe.

ALBANY, June 28. Frederick S. Littlejohn, brother of Speaker Littlejohn, was arrested in New York today, charged with bribing an officer of the state legislature.

BOONVILLE, June 28. One hundred and twenty men have arrived here from Georgetown and Redalia, Pitts county, for the purpose of being sworn into the United States service as home guards, to serve in this state. They are Americans. More from the same county are expected to-morrow.

Large bodies of men in Johnson county are preparing to take the same steps. They will be sworn in and receive arms as soon as possible.

Gen. Lyon is still here. It is thought, he will soon take the city with a large force, but his destination is not known.

Col. B. M. Johnson, of Johnson county, furnished the following: Twelve hundred and twenty Union men in Johnson county, have formed a regiment under Col. Grover, for the purpose of being sworn into the service of the United States, and acting as home guards throughout the state. They are constantly drilling, and Col. Grover here to secure arms from Gen. Lyon for them. He also reports that 600 are organized in Pitts county, and 600 in Cass county.

St. Louis, June 28. The Cairo correspondent to the Democrat says that hundreds of Missourians from different parts of the state are concentrating on the Arkansas borders, where they receive arms furnished from the south, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi to overrun the state.

Bird's Point was strongly guarded by two regiments and a battalion of firing artillery, and is fully capable of resisting any attack from rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 28. P. McQuillan, of Charleston, S. C., is reported to the proper authorities to have been in New York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the south. He has also been to or was to depart for Europe as an agent in the employment of the confederate states.

This forenoon he called at the state department, with the passport of a British consul, for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary in accordance with the new regulation of the department.

He was requested to make affidavit of his loyalty and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call again at 2 o'clock, when on making his appearance he was arrested at the instance of the Secretary of State, by Capt. Starr, who had been sent for in the meantime, and was present for that purpose. He is in prison awaiting further orders.

Senator Wilson will at an early day of the extra session, as chairman of the committee on military, introduce bills:

- 1st. Legalizing the executive action in the present defensive or warlike preparations.
- 2d. Giving the sanction to a plan to permanently increase the army.
- 3d. Uniform protection for disabled army officers.
- 4th. To organize, uniform and equip all regiments as national guard, to be all clothed in blue.
- 5th. To increase the number of cadets to the extent of 68, or to the number of seceders, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignations or otherwise in that institution.

Besides, it is designed to recommend an appropriation of \$200,000,000 to carry the defensive measures into effect.

The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

Gen. Fremont will arrive in Washington to-night.

New York, June 28. Col. Blair, of Mo., was visited by the Metropolitan Hotel to-night by his friends who appreciate his courage as a soldier and a statesman. He made a speech in reply.

New York, June 28. A special to the Herald, Washington, 27th, says: "The rebels from Baltimore intended issuing a proclamation announcing the defeat of the federalists and the capture of Washington and all the officials, then tearing up the railroad track and cutting the telegraph, to produce a panic in favor of the southern confederacy."

Large numbers of arms are secreted in Baltimore. Gen. Banks discovered a plan to destroy the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, and the course is highly approved by the government.

It is understood that the secretary of the treasury will recommend the raising of \$250,000,000, and has three plans—one by a popular loan, another by a foreign loan, another by the issue of small treasury notes.

"Messengers to the war department state that Gen. Patterson is making preparations to advance and take possession of Harper's Ferry."

We were finally driven off, each for himself, and are now safe in camp. Corporal Hayes was wounded, and John C. Haldingbray taken prisoner and murdered. Two rebel officers were killed. The fight was very desperate, and the above account exaggerated. We have intelligence of four rebel regiments at Romney.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 28. The city was startled, to-day, by the arrival of the steamer Pawnee with news of the result of an attempt to plant a battery at Mathias Point, below Aquia Creek. The steamer also brought the dead body of Capt. James H. Ward, who lost his life in the unequal engagement. Capt. Ward was in command of a U. S. flotilla, and was shot on board the Freeborn, while bravely attempting to cover, with the guns of that vessel, the retreat of his small force.

He had landed them at the Point for the purpose of erecting a breastwork of sand bags, but they were surprised by nearly a thousand rebels, and compelled to retreat. The circumstance of disadvantage, while fighting a 32-pounder he was struck in the breast by a rebel ball, and though seriously wounded continued to fire for three-quarters of an hour. He was then compelled to leave his post, and died in a few minutes.

Some of the sailors were left on shore, owing to the precipitate retreat to the boats, and these swam to the Freeborn, one of them carrying a wounded comrade on his back, and another bravely waving a Union flag, which was perforated by no less than nineteen balls before he reached the vessel.

Besides Capt. Ward, two men were wounded, and one of them, it is supposed, not recovered. Capt. Ward was a very efficient officer, and was most enthusiastically attached to the cause of the Union. His previous exploits along the Potomac had won him a measure of esteem which rendered his sad fate in this instance, this last instance, a loss to be deplored.

It is a rumor to-night, that a strong expedition will be sent down to Mathias Point to recover his body. The point is important to our control of the Potomac, and an effort will no doubt be made to get and hold it.

We were again disappointed—as indeed we are used to being—in the expectations of a forward movement last night. To-night nearly all the brigade commanders of the army in Virginia are here, which does not seem to indicate any movement before morning.

As many excesses have been committed by members of regiments, the army has been paid off, no more permits will be given to soldiers to cross the Potomac for this city. Gen. Mansfield has issued orders to the 1st and 2d regiments of the 11th Corps, to be on guard in the city within the next few days.

Freemont arrived in the city this evening, and immediately reported himself to day to Gen. Scott.

Judge Norton, to-day, in the name of the application of Burell for a new trial of the famous divorce case, granted a new trial. This action has taken every one here by surprise. It is doubted whether Burell will bring on a new trial, now that he may if he will. Judge Norton decided the application upon a purely technical point.

St. Louis, June 28. "Hon. A. T. Lacy, member of the Missouri legislature, was arrested at Cape Girardeau yesterday, on a charge of treason, at that point. The prisoner was placed on board the steamer J. C. Swann, and will probably be brought to this city.

Messrs. Newman, Moss and Allison, arrested a few days since at Commerce, Mo., and taken to Cairo, have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the government.

CAIRO, Ill., June 28. Two hundred Kentuckians are ready to leave Paducah on Monday to join Gen. Pillow.

Dr. Alexander, of Hickman county, has raised a large cavalry company, and is now in Union City.

Benj. Pickett, a Union man, was murdered by a secessionist, in Ballard county, twelve miles from Cairo, last Monday. The murderer fled to Gen. Pillow's camp.

Memphis is still preparing for resistance. Breastworks of cotton bales, three bales high and five wide, are building along the levee, with cannon at short intervals. They say they can repulse from 50,000 to 100,000 men.

Parties in the first district of Kentucky say they can and will raise 3,000 men for Pillow.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, June 28.

World's Correspondence.—A spy was arrested this morning by the 2d Rhode Island regiment. He had 4 revolvers and 1 pound of arsenic. When arrested he was on his way to a spring near by, undoubtedly intending to deposit arsenic there.

It is intimated that the cabinet had before them to-day the question of carrying on the campaign with more vigor than has characterized it during the last week.

Senator Johnson and Eberidge of Tennessee have had several conferences with the President and cabinet, and have received complete assurances that Union men in eastern Tennessee will be favored with all advantages which the government can possibly extend to them.

All information from scouts and others who have advanced towards Fairfax, confirm reports that the number of rebels there are daily lessening.

There are deep intimations in high quarters that Gen. Patterson will be transferred from his present commands. His movements are not active enough to satisfy head quarters.

Times' special.—There is no doubt that government has recently determined upon making a forward movement in Virginia soon. Regiments on the other side are under orders. Additional forces are moving across quietly but steadily.

It is clear that a step will shortly be taken in advance of the present position of occupation.

A battery is being thrown up at Flint's Hill, two miles this side of Fairfax. It is intended as a reserve after a forward movement.

It is evident that the federal forces are concentrating by at least two different routes at Harper's Ferry.

neighborhood, and the aspected presence of large numbers of Virginia rebels in the city of Baltimore, induces the belief that the rebel of their army to the rear of Washington, and an insurrection of the disunionists of Baltimore simultaneously.

An engagement in the direction of Fairfax Court House has not been abandoned. Col. Stone has a sufficient force to protect our rear up the river, and Gen. Banks has completely turned the tables of the Baltimore rebels and their allies and abettors. All life in that quarter, and the rebel leaders Davis, Johnson and Beauregard, will depend solely upon their force in front of the city.

These facts will furnish additional incentives for an energetic movement on their part towards Richmond.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
PORT MONROE, June 28.

The Massachusetts 3d and 4th regiments are under orders to march to-morrow morning. They will probably entrench themselves beyond Hampton bridge and form the advance of an important movement towards Yorktown.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Wm. M. Meredith declined the nomination for congress in the 2d district, made at a meeting last night.

A gentleman just arrived here from New Orleans, reports that a British ship recently run the blockade and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stand of arms.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 29. Messrs. Morrill, state treasurer, Moore, state auditor, and Lewis, register of lands, took the oath of allegiance to-day, and will enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Attorney General Norton declined to take the oath, and is now a prisoner at the capitol.

BOOKVILLE, June 29. A company of about 50 home guards arrived here early this morning from Lafayette county, for the purpose of procuring arms from Gen. Lyon, for 600 home guards who are organized in that county. These men are in wagons and carried rifles and shot guns to protect themselves from the secessionists.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, June 29.

Flour heavy and in favor of buyer, sales 85,000 bbls., 4,004, 10 super state, 4,504, 60 extra state, 3,954, 60 super western, 4,304, 55 common to good extra western. Wheat receipts 234,464 bu. Market heavy and 1/2c lower. Sales 150,000 bu., 80,300 Chicago spring, 99,000 Mil. club, 1,004, 12 winter red lower.

Report that John M. Botts is here is probably unfounded. It is certain that intimate personal friends here are ignorant of his presence.

BALTIMORE, June 29. The new police have found at the eastern police station house several guns belonging to Massachusetts regiment which were taken with other articles from their baggage car on the day of the riot.

Four regiments have passed through here in less than forty-eight hours.

There is a rumor as to the intended action of the police board. Nothing definite is known.

St. Louis, June 29. After a session of about 10 days and the examination of a great number of witnesses the corner's jury rendered the following verdict in the Seventh st. shooting affair:

That the subjects of the present inquiry came there from gun shot wounds inflicted by Minnie musket balls, discharged by certain members of companies C, B, and of the 2d regiment of U. S. reserve corps, while marching down 7th st., on the morning of the 17th inst. The jury further expressed it as their opinion that said wounds were inflicted without any provocation or discharge of fire-arms from citizens then present, and also without any order to fire having been given by officers of said corps.

THE REBEL PRIVATEER SAGANAE.—HOW SHE WENT TO CAPTURE THE MINNESOTA, AND CAUGHT A PARTIAL.—When the pirate vessel Savannah was at the dock in Charleston, just previous to her departure, the citizens and a detachment of the civil sex visited her. The captain addressed the assembly and pledged himself and his crew not to return until they could bring back the Minnesota and disperse the other United States vessels which hovered about the harbor. These sentiments were received with the highest enthusiasm. Large quantities of wine were placed on board, some of which was immediately used, but the greater portion stowed away in the hold, to be used as occasion demanded. After seizing the merchant vessel and disposing of her, the Savannah sailed and the Perry, which purposely sailed away from her, suddenly tacked and got to her leeward and opened her porthole. Then the Savannah saw her mistake and took to her heels. The Perry followed in full chase throwing several shots, to which the privateer paid no attention.

A heavy shell was thrown, which burst immediately over the vessel, striking her in the hold, and causing her to lose her privateers. In a moment nearly all of the bold crew were sprang below, and found solace in the wine furnished them by their Charleston friends; and when the Perry captured the vessel nearly all of them were intoxicated. They knew enough, however, of their perilous situation to make the most abject signs of fear.

They are now on board the Minnesota, but the privateer draws a little too much water to permit them to disembark their promise to the fair ones of Charleston. Their release is the action of the traitors of the south.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.—The relative rank of officers in the regular army is designated in the fatigue uniform, worn in accordance with the army regulations in the following manner:

A major general is distinguished by two silver stars on his shoulder straps; a brigadier general has but one star; colonel has a silver embroidered star; a lieutenant colonel has a silver embroidered leaf; a major has a gold embroidered leaf; a captain is known by two gold embroidered bars; a first lieutenant has but one gold bar on the strap, and a second lieutenant none at all. The cloth of the strap is as follows—staff officers, dark blue; artillery, scarlet; infantry, light (or sky) blue; rife-men, medium (or emerald) green; cavalry, orange; color.

A gentleman of northern birth, expelled from Virginia, says it was interesting to notice the assumed ignorance and indifference of the slaves while in the presence of their masters, and that the moment they believed themselves safe and near a northern man, or one whom they could trust, they brightened into intelligence, and spoke of passing events with wonderful accuracy and feeling. He had several copies of northern newspapers in his room, and frequently the events would steal up on him and beg permission to read for their own information, greedily devouring every fact and opinion, and then going forth to spread among their fellows that which they had acquired.

A SENTRY WHO PERSISTED IN SLEEPING ON HIS POST.—One night last week a member of the New York 9th regiment, named Townsend, while on picket guard at Fort Monroe fell asleep. The guard next to him went and waked him, warning him of the danger. Time of the danger and penalty of the crime. Townsend was waked again, and was once more aroused and waked by his comrade without effect. The third time the guard awoke him and said it should be the last, as if he slept again the order should be obeyed and he should shoot him down at his post. Townsend fell asleep the fourth time, when, it is alleged, his comrade deliberately shot him, the ball entering the upper part of the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. Townsend was alive at last accounts, but it is believed the wound prove fatal.

GURILLA WARFARE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The possibility of ambuscades now traveling in certain parts of Virginia now highly interesting. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from the vicinity of Alexandria, says:

The sensation of riding about through the woods of Virginia now-a-days must be very much like that which our fathers experienced when they were in the forests. As you pass a wood of young oaks, the road lined with thickets of spruce and cedar, it does not conduce to a lingering appreciation of the living green of the foliage, that a "Secesher" may be squatting in the bushes, and considering the most favorable point for a shot at your party person."

We have heard some of our boys now quartered in the vicinity of Fairfax and Camp, speak of the interesting condition of the country. The hillsides are full of roads and roads are full of guerrillas, and they never stop to inquire whether the "solitary horseman" is friend or foe. An ordinary traveler, we take it, would not have a very lively appreciation of the scenery of a section of country where his chances of getting picked off were about even. It would have a tendency to take the romantic out of him to say the least of it.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
GRAND CONCERT!
Vocal and Instrumental.

Miss Caroline Richings, the celebrated and highly gifted American Pianist, will give one of her popular entertainments at LAFAPIN'S HALL, Janesville, on Monday evening, July 1st, 1861. She will be aided by MR. PHILIP ROHR, the distinguished Bass.

MR. PETER RICHINGS, the celebrated and highly gifted American Pianist, will give one of her popular entertainments at LAFAPIN'S HALL, Janesville, on Monday evening, July 1st, 1861. She will be aided by MR. W. S. TRIBLES, the Popular Pianist.

In addition to games from the compositions of the French, Italian, English and Scotch masters, Miss Richings will appear as Gen. Washington, and Mr. Peter Richings will appear as Gen. Washington, and Mr. Peter Richings will appear as Gen. Washington.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, and Mr. Peter Richings will appear as Gen. Washington, and Mr. Peter Richings will appear as Gen. Washington.

State of Wisconsin. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. Aaron Case against Waldo Abel and Maria Abel.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of fore closure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action on the 15th day of January, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following described real estate, to-wit:

